



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breaks the foe but fails before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gen. Fremont and Sigel.

The following correspondence is published in the New York Tribune:

New York, June 16, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

In the present emergency you will allow Major Gens. Fremont and Sigel to issue a call for volunteers to march at once to the defense of Pennsylvania and the nation.

FREDERICK KAPP,
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN,
CHARLES KESSEMAN.

ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1863.

To Frederick Kapp and others:

The governor of New York proposes to send us troops, and if he wishes the assistance of Gen. Fremont and Gen. Sigel, one or both, he can have it. If he does not wish them, it would be a great confusion for us to set them at work independent of him.

A. LINCOLN.

We regret that the President has thought fit to make this reply to a very reasonable and timely request. Certainly, when the government wants men so much as to offer to credit certain states in the forthcoming draft for all the six months men they may now raise, and to telegraph to the distant states of Wisconsin and Minnesota for help, it cannot properly refuse to permit commanders now out of employment to exert their influence in procuring volunteers to repel the very pressing danger now menacing the capital of the country. It does not matter whether these generals are now out of service at their own request or not; if they are worth keeping under pay they should be employed.

The President's reference to the state of New York is inappropriate. The request did not ask that the call for volunteers should be confined to the state of New York. Surely the national government can organize a volunteer force from all parts of the country in any state without "breeding confusion." If the governor of New York objects to it, send these generals west; we will warrant it will not confuse any loyal western governor to see the people rallying to the defence of the country under any particular general.

The idea that the employment of Gens. Fremont and Sigel should depend upon the wish of Gov. Seymour is not creditable to the President's sincerity. He knew that Gov. Seymour would be the last man to request aid from them, so strong are his political antipathies.

It has been said that Gen. Halleck is the cause of the persistent refusal of the government to employ these generals. In this case, it is evident the president is alone responsible, and it is possible that they have all along been blamed for his acts. Since we read the above letter we are inclined to believe that Gen. Halleck should be relieved of some portion of responsibility for the singular obstinacy in this particular on the part of the military authorities at Washington.

Now that it is more and more apparent that the rebels mean to march on Baltimore and attack Washington in the rear, while they keep up their cavalry raids for supplies and to distract attention, the government will need the aid of all the forces it can by any means procure; and we hope this strange refusal to set generals at work who can raise more men than any other two in the nation, will be reconsidered, even at the risk of confusing Gov. Seymour.

Troubles in Dodge County.

Major Clowney, of the 30th regiment, commands the two companies sent to Dodge county, in consequence of two enrolling officers having been fired upon in the eastern part of that county. He has had some experience in preserving order in Washington county, and will probably succeed in his present mission.

It appears that Sat. Clark, the great copperhead of that region, became alarmed in consequence of the disposition manifested by the people there to put his teachings in practice in opposing the government in what he terms the wicked war now being waged against the south, and was disposed to prevent further outbreaks.

The State Journal learns that on Friday last, Senator Clark had an interview with the provost marshal general, Col. Lovell, and stated that on the following day there would be a meeting of the leading democrats from the several towns of the district at Horicon, to see what course they would pursue. Mr. C. had strong hopes of persuading them to respect the laws, and permit the enrollment to go on without further interruption. He was to communicate the result of the meeting to Col. Lovell, or Gen. Smith, at Milwaukee, and if favorable no troops were to be sent. If the temper of the meeting was violent, then it was understood that a detachment of troops would be sent forward at once to enforce the authority of the laws.

Last evening a dispatch came from Gen. Smith, ordering the companies above mentioned to proceed at once to Hartford, from which the inference is that Clark was unable to control the meeting at Horicon, and that it resolved upon the secession of the 33d senatorial district from the jurisdiction of the federal government.

